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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/003,518	10/30/2001	David A. Struyk	O.N. 63539	5666
22110	7590	11/30/2004	EXAMINER	
SCHROEDER & SIEGFRIED 222 SOUTH NINTH STREET SUITE 2870 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402			VIEAUX, GARY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2612	

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/003,518	STRUYK, DAVID A.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Gary C. Vieaux	2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 October 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 October 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/03, 1/03, 6/02</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to application 10/035,518 originally filed on October 30, 2001. Claims 1-29 are now pending in the present application.

5

#### *Amendments*

The preliminary amendment dated October 8, 2002, has been determined to be fully supported by the application as originally filed on October 30, 2001, and has been made of record.

10

#### *Information Disclosure Statement*

The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on the following dates are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97 and are being considered by the Examiner:

15

November 17, 2003,

January 27, 2003, and

June 11, 2002.

#### *Claim Objections*

20

**Claim 18** is objected to because of the following informalities: Line 3 of claim 18 states "orientation or one compass module relative to the other". The Examiner will interpret this as reading "orientation of one compass module relative to the other". Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

5           A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

10           **Claims 1, 2, 8-13, 16, 19, 20, and 23-28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

102(b) as being anticipated by Langer (US #5,581,930.)

Regarding claim 1, Langer teaches a remote viewing apparatus with relative directional indication, comprising:

15           (a) an image capture device (figs. 4B and 4C indicator 70; col. 11 lines 36-49);

(b) an image display device communicatively associated with said image capture device for receiving and displaying imagery data transmitted from said image capture device (col. 12 lines 36-55); and

20           (c) a relative direction indicator communicatively associated with said image capture device and said image display device for indicating a directional orientation of said image capture device relative to a directional orientation of said image display device (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

Regarding claim 2, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 2 (see the  
25   102(b) rejection to claim 1 supra), including wherein said relative direction indicator includes means for indicating a viewing direction of said image capture

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device relative to said directional orientation of said image display device (col. 6 lines 49-51.)

Regarding claim 8, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 8 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 1 supra), including wherein said image display device is  
5 movable (col. 12 lines 36-38.)

Regarding claim 9, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 9 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 1 supra), including wherein said relative direction indicator provides a visible indication of a viewing direction of said image capture device relative to said directional orientation of said image display device (col. 6  
10 lines 46-51.)

Regarding claim 10, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 10 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 1 supra), including means for displaying on said image display device operational information relative to said image capture device other than said directional orientation thereof (col. 5 lines 19-28; col. 12 lines 46-52.)

15 Regarding claim 11, Langer teaches a remote viewing apparatus with relative directional indication, comprising:

(a) an image capture device (figs. 4B and 4C indicator 70; col. 11 lines 36-49);

(b) an image display device communicatively associated with said image  
20 capture device for receiving and displaying imagery data transmitted from said image capture device (col. 12 lines 36-55); and

(c) a relative direction indicator communicatively associated with said image capture device for indicating a viewing direction of said image capture device relative to a known movable directional orientation (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

5        Regarding claim 12, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 12 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 11 supra), including wherein said image display device is movable (col. 12 lines 36-38), and an established directional orientation of said image display device constitutes said known movable directional orientation from which said relative viewing direction of said image capture device is determined (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

10        Regarding claim 13, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 13 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 11 supra), including wherein an established directional orientation of said image display device determines said known movable directional orientation from which said relative viewing direction of said image capture device is determined (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

15        Regarding claim 16, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 16 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 11 supra), including wherein said relative direction indicator provides a visible indication of said viewing direction of said image capture device relative to said known movable directional orientation (col. 6 lines 49-54.)

20        Regarding claim 19, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 19 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 11 supra), including means associated with said image capture device for providing indication of operational information relative to said image capture device (col. 5 lines 19-28; col. 12 lines 46-52.)

Regarding claim 20, Langer teaches a remote viewing apparatus with relative directional indication, comprising:

(a) an image capture device (figs. 4B and 4C indicator 70; col. 11 lines 36-49) having a first compass connected thereto (col. 6 lines 42-45);

5 (b) an image display device communicatively associated with said image capture device and having a second compass connected thereto (col. 6 lines 46-54); and

(c) a relative direction indicator communicatively associated with said first and second compasses, said relative direction indicator including means for  
10 determining and indicating the relative directional difference between the respective headings of said first and second compasses (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

Regarding claim 23, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 23 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 20 supra), including teaching a temperature sensor (col. 5 lines 19-22) and a pressure sensor (col. 5 lines 12-14) carried by said image  
15 capture device (fig. 1 indicator 15) for determining and displaying the temperature and depth of said image capture device on said image display device (col. 7 lines 3-10; col. 12 lines 50-52.)

Regarding claim 24, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 24 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 10 supra), including teaching wherein the temperature at  
20 said image capture device (col. 5 lines 19-22) is displayed on said image display device (col. 7 lines 3-10.)

Regarding claim 25, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 25 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 10 supra), including teaching wherein the depth of said

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image capture device (col. 5 lines 12-14) is displayed on said image display device (col. 7 lines 3-10.)

Regarding claim 26, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 26 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 1 supra), including a pressure sensor carried by said  
5 image capture device for determining depth of said image capture device (fig. 1 indicator 15; col. 5 lines 12-18.)

Regarding claim 27, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 27 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 19 supra), including a water pressure sensor located at said image capture device for determining the depth of said image capture  
10 device under water (fig. 1 indicator 15; col. 5 lines 12-18) and displaying the depth on said image display device (col. 7 lines 3-10.)

Regarding claim 28, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 28 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 11 supra), including wherein said image capture device includes a pressure sensor (fig. 1 indicator 15; col. 5 lines 12-14.)

15



***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

5 (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10

**Claims 3 and 14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Langer (US #5,581,930) in view Barbour (US #4,855,820.)

15

Regarding claim 3, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 3 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 1 supra), except for explicitly teaching a remote viewing apparatus with relative directional indication wherein said relative direction indicator is constructed and arranged to overlay a graphical representation of said directional orientation of said image capture device within said imagery data being displayed on said image display device. However, Langer does teach overlaying enhancement display options as they relate to the plurality of corresponding sensor signals (col. 12 lines 46-52.)

20

25

Barbour teaches a remote viewing apparatus with relative directional indication wherein a relative direction indicator is constructed and arranged to overlay a graphical representation of a directional orientation of an image capture device within imagery data being displayed on an image display device (fig. 4 indicator 66, indicating North on the display; col. 6 lines 3-31.) In light of the teachings in Langer and Barbour, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to overlay a graphical representation of

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the directional information on the display of the remote viewing apparatus as a way to visually correlate supplemental information related to the information already provided by the image display, allowing a user to easily associate a viewing direction of a camera with the image being viewed, in relation to the

5 device on which it is being viewed.

Regarding claim 14, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 14 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 13 supra), except for explicitly teaching wherein said relative direction indicator is constructed and arranged to display on said image display device an indicator of said viewing direction of said image capture device

10 relative to said established directional orientation of said image display device. Although Langer does teach indicating a viewing direction of an image capture device on an image display device relative to the viewing direction of the image capture device and a directional orientation of the display device (col. 6 lines 42-54), as well as overlaying enhancement display options as they relate to the

15 plurality of corresponding sensor signals (col. 12 lines 46-52.)

Nevertheless, Barbour is found to teach use of an indicator when providing directional orientation in relation to a remote viewing device (fig. 4 indicator 66, indicating North on the display; col. 6 lines 3-31.) In light of the teaching of Barbour, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

20 at the time of the invention for the relative direction indicator to be constructed and arranged to display on an image display device an indicator of a viewing direction of an image capture device relative to the established directional orientation of the image display device of the remote viewing apparatus as taught

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by Langer. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine these teachings in order to indicate a viewing direction of said image capture device on an image display device by means of an indicator, relative to the direction of the image display device.

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**Claim 15** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Langer (US #5,581,930) in view Barbour (US #4,855,820), further in view of Examiner's Official Notice.

Regarding claim 15, Langer and Barbour teach all the limitations of claim 15 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 14 supra), except for teaching wherein said viewing direction indicator is composed of a peripherally disposed graphical arrow that is rotatable about the perimeter of said image display device. However, Barbour is found to teach a peripherally disposed indicator that is rotatable about the perimeter of said image display device (fig. 4 indicator 66.)

Official Notice is regarding the use of arrows to indicate direction; a navigational and orienteering concept that is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to employ an arrow as the peripherally disposed viewing direction indicator that is rotatable about the perimeter of said image display device of the remote viewing apparatus as taught by Langer and Barbour, so that the arrow, disposed to avoid visual overlap of the central area of the image being displayed, may be utilized to symbolically indicate a forward facing direction of the camera.

**Claims 4 and 22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Langer (US #5,581,930) in Examiner's Official Notice.

Regarding claim 4, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 4 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 1 supra), except for explicitly teaching wherein said  
5 relative direction indicator includes means for determining the difference between a viewing direction of said image capture device and said directional orientation of said image display device, and indicating said viewing direction of said image capture device on said image display device based on the difference between said viewing direction of said image capture device and said directional  
10 orientation of said display device. Although Langer does teach indicating a viewing direction of an image capture device on an image display device relative to the viewing direction of the image capture device and a directional orientation of the display device (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

Official Notice is taken regarding determining a relative direction by  
15 determination of the differences between two given directions, using one of which as an established reference direction; a mathematical and a navigational concept that is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to establish a relative direction by determination of the differences between two directions, as a way to  
20 determine an association between two given directions. Furthermore, in light of the teachings in Langer and Examiner's Official Notice, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the means of the relative direction indicator as taught by Langer, to determine a

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relative direction by determination of the differences between two directions in order to indicate a viewing direction of said image capture device on an image display device, relative to the direction of the image display device.

Regarding claim 22, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 22 (see the  
5 102(b) rejection to claim 20 supra), except for explicitly teaching wherein said relative direction indicator is constructed to indicate a viewing direction of said image capture device relative to a known directional orientation of said image display device, based on the relative directional difference between said first and second compasses. Although Langer does teach indicating a viewing direction  
10 of an image capture device on an image display device relative to the viewing direction of the image capture device and a directional orientation of the display device (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

Official Notice is taken regarding determining a relative direction by determination of the differences between two given directions, using one of which  
15 as an established reference direction; a mathematical and a navigational concept that is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to establish a relative direction by determination of the differences between two directions, as a way to determine an association between two given directions. Furthermore, in light of  
20 the teachings in Langer and the Examiner's Official Notice, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the relative direction indicator of the remote viewing apparatus as taught by Langer to be constructed to indicate a viewing direction of the image capture device

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relative to a known directional orientation of an image display device, based on the relative directional difference between said first and second compasses, so that a user may readily associate a viewing direction of a camera with the image being viewed, in relation to the device on which it is being viewed.

5

**Claim 5, 7, 17, and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Langer (US #5,581,930) in view of Gygax et al. (US #4,482,255.)

Regarding claim 5, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 5 (see the 10 102(b) rejection to claim 1 supra), except for teaching wherein said relative direction indicator includes an electronic compass module mounted on each of said image capture and said image display devices. Although Langer does not teach the use of electronic compass modules, Langer does teach the compass modules being mounted on each of said image capture and said image display 15 devices (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

Nevertheless, Gygax is found to teach electronic compass modules (col. 3 lines 18-43.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include electronic compasses as taught by Gygax, with the relative direction indicator of the remote viewing apparatus as taught by 20 Langer. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to make this combination so that directional information could be obtained in an electronic format, which could then be employed to determine a

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directional orientation of said image capture device relative to a directional orientation of said image display device.

Regarding claim 7, Langer and Gygax teach all the limitations of claim 5 (see the 103(a) rejection to claim 5 supra), including wherein each said electronic  
5 compass module includes a pair of orthogonally-mounted compass sensors (col. 3 lines 18-43.)

Regarding claim 17, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 17 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 11 supra), except for teaching wherein said relative direction indicator is comprised of a pair of electronic compass modules, one said  
10 compass module being carried by said image capture device, and the other said compass module being carried by said image display device. Although Langer does not teach the use of electronic compass modules, Langer does teach the compass modules being carried by each of said image capture and image display devices (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

15 Nevertheless, Gygax is found to teach electronic compass modules (col. 3 lines 18-43.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to employ the electronic compasses modules as taught by Gygax, as the electronic compass modules of the remote viewing apparatus as taught by Langer. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would  
20 have been motivated to make this combination so that directional information could be obtained in an electronic format, which could then be employed to determine a directional orientation of said image capture device relative to a directional orientation of said image display device.

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Regarding claim 21, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 20 (see the 102(b) rejection to claim 20 supra), except for teaching wherein said first and second compasses are comprised of electronic compass modules, each of which includes a pair of orthogonally disposed compass sensors. Although Langer  
5 does not teach the use of compasses comprised of electronic compass modules or where each includes a pair of orthogonally disposed compass sensors, Langer does teach the compass modules being carried by each of said image capture and image display devices (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

Nevertheless, Gygax is found to teach electronic compass modules, each  
10 of which including a pair of orthogonally disposed compass sensors (col. 3 lines 18-43.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to employ electronic compass modules as taught by Gygax, as the electronic compasses of the remote viewing apparatus as taught by Langer. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated  
15 to make this combination so that directional information could be obtained in an electronic format, which could then be employed to determine a directional orientation of said image capture device relative to a directional orientation of said image display device.

20 **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Langer (US #5,581,930) in view of Gygax et al. (US #4,482,255), further in view of Examiner's Official Notice and Barbour (US #4,855,820.)



Regarding claim 6, Langer and Gygax teach all the limitations of claim 5 (see the 103(a) rejection to claim 5 supra), except for teaching wherein said relative direction indicator calculates the difference between the magnetic heading of said electronic compass module on said image capture device and the magnetic heading of said electronic compass module on said image display device, and displays a graphical representation on said image display device of a viewing direction of said image capture device relative to said directional orientation of said image display device, based on said calculated relative directional difference there between. Although Langer does teach indicating a viewing direction of an image capture device on an image display device relative to the viewing direction of the image capture device and a directional orientation of the display device (col. 6 lines 42-54), as well as overlaying enhancement display options as they relate to the plurality of corresponding sensor signals (col. 12 lines 46-52.)

Official Notice is taken regarding calculating a relative direction by taking the difference between two given directions, using one of which as an established reference direction; a mathematical and a navigational concept that is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to calculate the difference between the magnetic headings of the electronic compass modules on the image capture device and on the image display device, via the relative direction indicator as taught by Langer and Gygax, in order to indicate the

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relative position of the image capture device on the display device as provided for by Langer (col. 6 lines 42-54.)

Further, Barbour provides a teaching of the overlay of a graphical representation onto an image display (fig. 4 indicator 66, indicating North on the display; col. 6 lines 3-31.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine overlay of a graphical representation of directional information onto the image display device of the remote viewing apparatus as taught by Barbour, to indicate a viewing direction of the image capture device relative to a directional orientation of an image display device, based on the calculated relative directional difference there between as taught by Langer, Gyax and the Examiner's Official Notice. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine these teachings as a way to visually correlate supplemental information related to the information already provided by the image display, allowing a user to easily associate a viewing direction of a camera with the image being viewed, in relation to the device on which it is being viewed.

**Claim 18** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Langer (US #5,581,930) in view of Gyax et al. (US #4,482,255), further in view of Examiner's Official Notice.

Regarding claim 18, Langer and Gyax teach all the limitations of claim 18 (see the 103(a) rejection to claim 17 supra), except teaching wherein said relative direction indicator is constructed and arranged to calculate the difference

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between the magnetic directional orientation or one compass module relative to the other, for use in determining said viewing direction of said image capture device relative to an established directional orientation of said image display device. Although Langer does teach indicating a viewing direction of an image capture device on an image display device relative to the viewing direction of the image capture device and a directional orientation of the display device (col. 6 lines 42-54), as well as overlaying enhancement display options as they relate to the plurality of corresponding sensor signals (col. 12 lines 46-52.)

Official Notice is taken regarding calculating a relative direction by determination of the differences between two given directions, using one of which as an established reference direction; a mathematical and a navigational concept that is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to establish a relative direction by determination of the differences between two directions, as a way to determine an association between two given directions. Furthermore, in light of the teachings in Langer, Gygax, and the Examiner's Official Notice, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the relative direction indicator of the remote viewing apparatus as taught by Langer and Gygax, to be constructed and arranged to calculate the difference between the magnetic directional orientation or one compass module relative to the other in order to indicate a viewing direction of said image capture device on an image display device, relative to an established directional orientation of the image display device, so that a user may readily associate a viewing direction of a

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camera with the image being viewed, in relation to the device on which it is being viewed.

**Claim 29** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over  
5 Langer (US #5,581,930) in view of Park et al. (US #5,782,033.)

Regarding claim 29, Langer teaches all the limitations of claim 29 (see the  
102(b) rejection to claim 11 supra), except for teaching wherein said image  
display device includes means for displaying global positioning location data.  
However, Langer does teach that the apparatus may be used to collect data and  
10 may be used to correct data; data that may then be analyzed and used to provide  
probability estimates of preferred fish catching locations and times (col. 2 lines  
54-58.) Langer also teaches overlaying sensor outputs, as well as displaying a  
plurality of outputs on a single display (col. 12 lines 36-52.)

Nevertheless, Park is found to teach a fishing device that includes an  
15 image display device, sensors of aquatic conditions, and a Global Positioning  
System (GPS) receiver that determines the geographic coordinates indication  
where the unit is physically located (col. 2 lines 40-59.) It would have been  
obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the  
teachings of Langer, with the global positioning location data as taught by Park in  
20 order to provide for displaying the location where a fish was caught; therefore  
presenting the potential to return to the same location to catch additional fish at a  
later time.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Beason et al. (US #6,529,827) discloses a Global Positioning System  
5 (GPS) device that provides heading information as determined by an incorporated compass.

Twinning (US #6,222,449) discloses a remote fishing logging unit that employs a Global Positioning System (GPS) to record information relevant to fishing conditions.

10 Webber (US #6,784,920) discloses a fishing surveillance device.

Olson (US #6,418,376) discloses an electronic compass that provides compass orientation relative to a vehicle.

Blaney (US #4,694,583) discloses an electronic compass, in addition to disclosing superimposing directional information on a display.

15

### ***Contact***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gary C. Vieaux whose telephone number is 703-305-9573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday,

20 8:00am - 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The

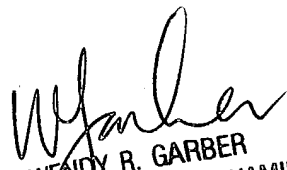
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fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information  
5 for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR  
10 system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Gary C. Vieaux  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2612

GCV2

  
WENDY R. GARBER  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600